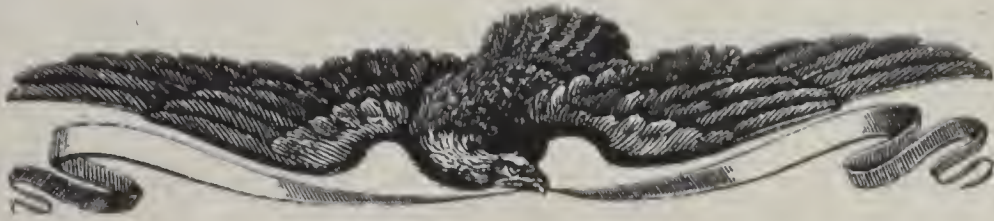

**JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY**

Volume 21

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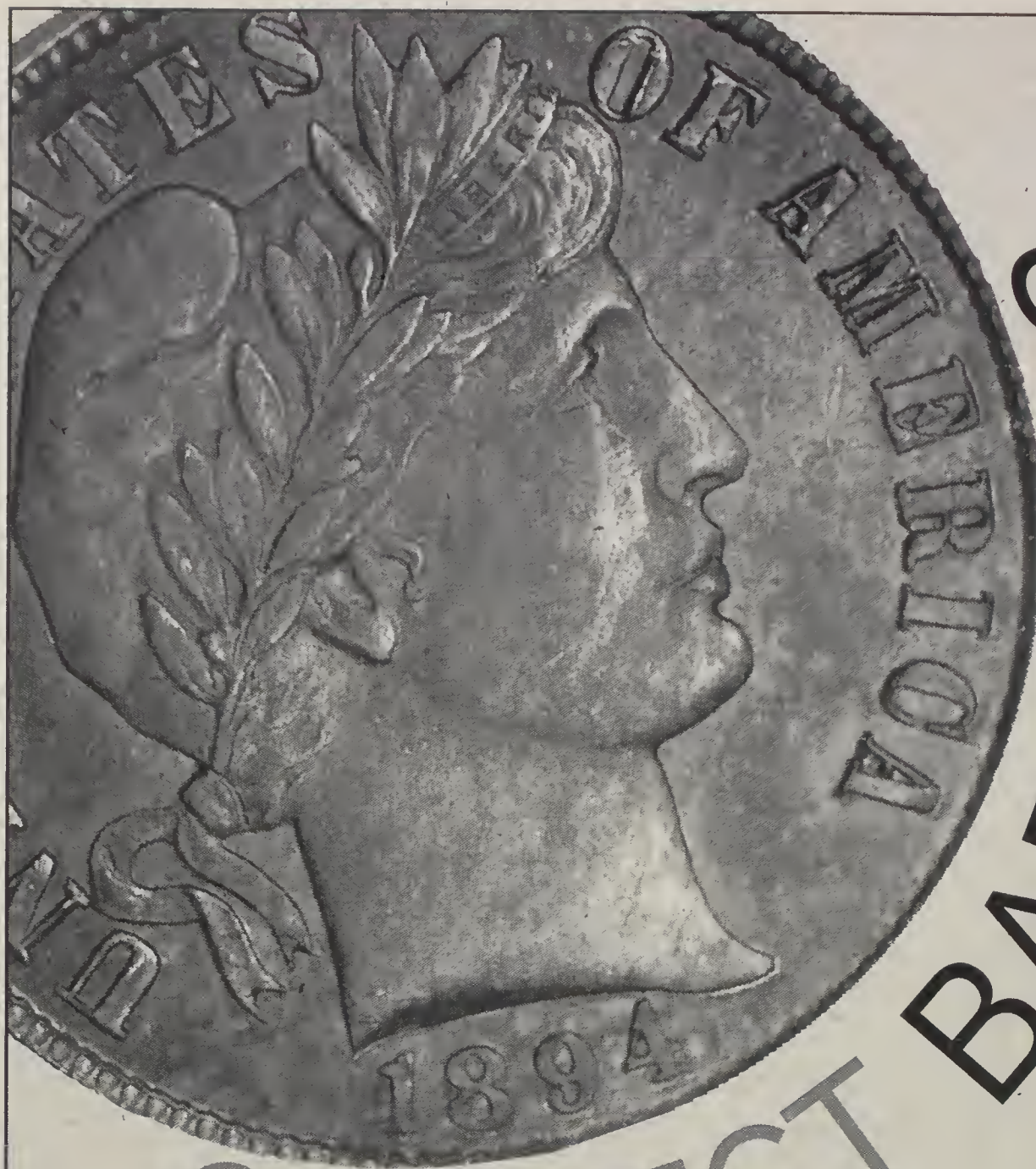
2010

1907-S Barber Half Dollar RPM



**This half dollar belonging to member Ralph Vignola
is listed as RPM#1 S/S North.**

Photo courtesy of Brian Ribar



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JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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BCCS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I write this message two weeks before Eileen's deadline which breaks a new barrier. My reason is my wife and I leave for a vacation to Europe on May 16 and return late May. I doubt this trip will have any numismatic events but who knows.

Certainly, June and the following months have ample opportunities for numismatics and family vacation. In June, there is a Long Beach show and Heritage auction (who else but Heritage) followed by F.U.N. in the summer ("Summer FUN"). What could supersede these events but the 2010 ANA 119th Convention to be held in Boston, MA! The Barber Society annual meeting at ANA will be held on Saturday, August 14, at 9:00 AM. Note the public dates for ANA are August 10 to 14 with no Sunday hours.

Some individuals reading these messages may know I collect numismatic literature. This interest includes books, auction catalogs and related items. Last evening I was looking through the sale of the Stack Family Library, Part Two. This library served the New York firm of Stack's and has extensive reference resources. Part One was sold this past January at the NY International show. I was keenly interested in what would be offered in this second and last sale of the library and found a few dozen items to look into further.

Of interest to Barber collectors are the following five lots (with my brief descriptions):

The Barber Papers 1868—1916 (US Mint correspondence, matters related to father William, personal papers on coins and patterns owned and medals made by C. Barber, die record books).

The Barber Papers 1882—1915 (mint contract coinage for foreign governments).


The Barber Papers 1868—1916 (personal papers relating to US matters).

Two Black and White Glossy Photographs (these depict Barber's engraving tools).

Another lot containing these two photographs.

Missing is a photograph of Charles Barber. Dave Lawrence told me there a single photo of Barber as provided in his books. I'd hope a national library

(continued on page 12)



BCCS EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Summer is not yet officially here but the weather on Long Island, NY where I live has been very summer-like for the past several weeks. People are busy planning vacations and weekend getaways. If you will be traveling during the summer months, remember to check out coin shows and

shops and even pocket change you get in the areas you are visiting. You may be pleasantly surprised at what you find. Several years ago, one of our members told of a great discovery he made tucked away in a pawn shop in North Carolina. Here on the East Coast, "D" and "S" mint coins are hard to come by, so I always have two of my brothers living in California empty their pockets when they visit, hoping to swap a "P" mint for a "D" or "S."

Every spring a small number of BCCS members choose not to renew their membership. As a rule, they simply do not return their renewal notice and dues. This spring I was pleased to have a non-renewing member return the renewal notice with this message: "I sold my complete Barber collection to help my grandson pay his medical school tuition. I have enjoyed our association." I wish him and his grandson well.

FYI: Two 1901-S Barber Quarters were sold in March auctions. Stack's held a public auction in Baltimore March 2-3 in which a 1901-S quarter certified as Genuine by PCGS (Professional Coin Grading Service) sold for \$12,650. March 4th at the Baltimore Auction held by Bowers and Merena Auctions, another 1901-S quarter sold for \$327,750. The quarter was graded MS-68 by PCGS.

Have an enjoyable and safe summer!

THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

Your article submission(s) automatically enters you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50. Second place prize will be \$25 and third place will be a free one year BCCS membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date and get your article to Eileen at the post office or e-mail address on page 3.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS Aug. 25th

Seeing Stars

By **David Oppelt**

A recent acquisition of a 1910-D quarter has proven to be interesting. While observing the uneven strike on the reverse, I came across a star punched partially into the coin. The star does not match the obverse ones, so the obverse of another coin did not make the impression.



1910-D Quarter with a 14th star

I asked a few other dealers for their opinions. The consensus is silver filled a star on the reverse, then some of the silver fell onto the planchet, just before striking. The weakly struck star is the best candidate from where the silver fell. One dealer mentioned that with enough material, the die could have been damaged during striking. Have any 1910-D quarters been found with a star lacking or a raised image of a fourteenth star?



Yes, we are seeing stars!

Another item of interest is evidence of a re-punched mintmark. There appears to be the bottom left corner of a “D” coming out from the bottom of the observed “D.” Also, there seems to be some raised silver just under the top half of the “D.” At one angle under a 16x loupe, it appears to be part of a top half of a “D.”



Also, surrounding “DOL” of Dollar is evidence of die pitting.

The reverse die appears to have been well used at the time of striking. The obverse has relatively nothing of interest going on. It appears to have been struck from a fairly new die.

Thanks are given to John Frost for the pictures, and to all the dealers who gladly gave their opinion on the coin.

Mintmark Positions and their Scarcity on San Francisco Barber Quarters 1892 – 1897

Part Two

By **Rich Dula**

As I began in Part One, during the time period of 1892-97 there were three major and distinct locations for the “S” mintmark on Barber Quarters. One position had the mintmark over the “R” in QUARTER which I will designate as the Far Left Mintmark (FLMM) in 1892 only. Another position used was between the “R” and “D” in the words QUARTER DOLLAR referred to in this article as Centered Mintmark (CMM). The third position was over the “D” in DOLLAR which I designate as the Far Right Mintmark (FRMM). I will use these designations again throughout this article.

During the 6 month period of February 1 to July 31, 2009 (Part 2), I again tracked the number of appearances of the 1892-S, 1895-S, 1896-S and 1897-S Barber Quarters on Ebay. For this six month period, I broke down the 1892-S appearances by Type 1 and Type 2 reverses. I chose these four dates as they appeared to have the scarcest coins minted in 1890’s San Francisco Quarters as indicated in Part 1 of this article.

Part 1

Date	FLMM	FRMM	CMM	Total
1896-S	-	-	112	112
1892-S	116	-	-	116
1897-S	-	147	12	159
1895-S	-	183	12	195

Part 2

Date	FLMM	FRMM	CMM	Total
1896-S	-	-	86	86
1892-S	99	-	-	99 - (Type 1-18) Type 2-63)*
1897-S	-	110	5	115
1895-S	-	148	11	159

* The Type 1 and Type 2 varieties of 1892 do not add up to the total observed because some coins were so well worn down I was not able to tell what type they were.

Part 1 and Part 2 Total

Date	FLMM	FRMM	CMM	Total
1896-S	-	-	198	198
1892-S	215	-	-	215
1897-S	-	257	17	274
1895-S	-	354	23	377

Once again, the 1892-S Barber Quarter appears as a very underrated coin. 215 were observed in this year long survey, compared to 198 of the very expensive 1896-S. Taking into account that there are two types of the 1892-S quarters, both Type 1 and Type 2 appear to be sleepers. The Type 1 1892-S, with 18 appearances in the second six months of the survey, appears to be much scarcer than the Type 2 with 63 appearances during this time period.

The coin with the fewest appearances was the 1897-S CMM quarter with only 17 appearances for the entire year. Close behind was the 1895-S CMM quarter with only 23 appearances for the year. The 1897-S quarter is a scarce coin in its own right, but the 1897-S CMM variety is far scarcer than the FRMM variety, in fact it is some 15 times scarcer than the FRMM variety in this survey. The same ratio of 15 times scarcer holds true for the 1895-S CMM quarter vs the 1895-S FRMM quarter in this survey.

I think we must wonder why a centered mintmark position was used on the 1897-S quarter in what appears to be a very small portion of the mintage. One possibility is the 1896-S quarter – it was made only with a centered mintmark with 2 reverse dies used, as there are 2 positions known for the “S” mintmark. With such a small mintage for the 1896-S CMM quarter, maybe the reverse die(s) were still usable and in fact used until they wore out in 1897. At some point the Mint decided to only use the centered mint mark position starting in 1898. Another possibility is that the new CMM dies were prepared late in the year of 1897 in preparation for the 1898 mintage and actually used in 1897 either by mistake or to finish off needed production for the 1897 issue. Either scenario could account for the small mintage of the 1897-S CMM quarter.

At any rate, I think we have some very scarce coins here – still obtainable at very reasonable prices. Collecting the mintmark positions in the Barber Quarter series is a great way to expand your Barber Quarter collection and could very well be financially rewarding in the future as well.



A Barber Half Curiosity

By John Frost

Recently, a coin dealer and friend of mine found an interesting Barber Half in a bag of junk silver. He found it intriguing, and since he knows I am a Barber enthusiast, told me that I should have this particular coin. He gave it to me, asking if I had any ideas why the coin is the way it is, or if I could ask for other opinions.



It is a 1912-D Half, grading about VG10. The first thing I noticed about it was that it felt a little odd. It seemed to be a little small and also a little lightweight, and I initially wondered if it was a counterfeit. My friend told me his initial reaction was the same. However, under close examination, we both felt the coin to be genuine.

The coin is noticeably smaller in diameter than a normal Barber Half (~1 mm), and indeed a little lighter. The most obvious part is that the raised rim is only half that of a normal coin. Examining the edge of the coin, the reeding is very sharp, more like what one would expect on an AU-MS coin, not a VG. The weight of the coin is 11.5 grams, compared to about 12.1 grams more-or-less for a VG Barber Half (and 12.5 grams for a new MS Barber Half, without the silver loss due to wear). This curiosity is shown on the following page next to a normal half. The differences in both the raised rim and the overall diameter of the coin, while subtle, are obvious.



1912-D Half, side by side with a normal Barber Half

It would therefore seem that this coin was skillfully cut down, with a small amount of silver removed, evenly, from the coin, keeping it very perfectly centered. The edge reeding was also skillfully done – looking a lot like the mint-made product (except for the coin's grade).



Normal VG reeded edge



Cut-down reeded edge

The question is, why would anyone do this? Even in the worst of economic times, the removal of this small amount of silver (a little over half a gram) would represent about 2 cents of bullion, which is negligible given the amount of work needed to do the alteration and re-reeding the edge. After discussions with several BCCS members and other collectors, we have a theory...

Given the coin's low grade, the cut-down must have occurred some years after the coin's minting, perhaps when economic times had gotten bad, perhaps 1929-1933? Although doing this work on a silver coin would not net somebody a reasonable profit, perhaps this coin was really a practice piece for future alterations. After all, if similar work were to be performed on a \$20 gold coin, the same resulting 0.5-0.6 gram gold reduction just might have been worthwhile to somebody (about 40 cents). Maybe they just tried this practice piece, intending to later do this on gold coins, but abandoned the idea as not being worth the effort.

Who knows?

Has anyone else seen anything like this before, and do you have any other theories as to why anyone would want to do this to this coin? The only thing a number of collective minds came up with was this being a practice piece for possible later alterations. It's probably a long shot, but it is all we could think of that could be remotely plausible.

Regardless, it is a curious coin indeed! Any ideas, please send them to BCCS@barbercoins.org.

Thanks!



BCCS President's Message *(continued from page 4)*

(ANA or ANS) could obtain these documents and allow access to the public.

Have any of our members noticed national auction prices realized recently? I'm not speaking of an 1804 US dollar which realizes a few million plus buyers fee. Rather I'm looking at collector coins in EF to MS-64 condition, priced below \$500. Many of these coins don't sell (for a multitude of reasons) and others sell for attractive prices below (my) expectations. This suggests a softening of the market and an opportunity for an astute collector.

Numismatic regards,
Phil Carrigan

BCCS Meeting at the ANA Convention
Saturday, August 14
9:00 a.m.
John B. Hynes Veterans Memorial Convention Center
Room: TBA

Buying and Selling Coins on eBay

By Steve Hustad

A while back I got interested in eBay as a good way to reach a wider group of potential buyers for things around the house that I wanted to clear out. (One man's junk is another man's treasure and all that, right?)

Another of my hobbies is building 1/72nd scale WW II aircraft models to a high degree of historical accuracy and within dioramas modeled directly after veterans' contemporary photographs. I'd accumulated (hoarded?) an ever-growing "collection" of unbuilt kits and related accessories, so I started there with my eBay venture.

I began by setting up an account (easier than I thought it would be) and sold off duplicates, those kits supplanted with better versions. and those subjects I'd lost interest in ever building. (Wow, this sounds so eerily similar to coin collecting. Maybe it's really due to a 'hoarding gene' and I'll see myself someday featured on that obscure cable TV show?)

So anyway, I learned a lot about how to sell on eBay, what to do, and just as importantly – what NOT to do while being a seller. One learns fast as a seller that not everyone pays quickly, or has a realistic expectation of what they're bidding on – despite detailed and exhaustive descriptions and many sharp, large format photographs included in the listings! Everyone paid in the end, some right away, some others after a bit of 'prodding.'

I didn't do any buying. At first.

Then, by snooping around in other eBay categories out of idle curiosity, I discovered that my old childhood (1960's vintage) Marx Toys Battleground toy soldier playsets were now highly desirable collectors' items. (Who knew!?) So I dragged those out, fixed them up, cleaned everything and got them ready to sell too. After some research as to what these sets originally contained, I started buying Marx Battleground pieces that my sets were missing, thinking the sets would be worth more complete than they would be incomplete (a number of pieces had succumbed to the typical battles of childhood play - and firecrackers).

So, by selling my old model kits and by buying the missing Marx playset toys, I learned the ins and outs of planning, listing, photographing, describing, and

market research aspects of eBay pretty quickly - as well as the pitfalls that buyers can experience with some unscrupulous sellers! Now being a buyer, I was on the OTHER end of the deal, seeing things from a different perspective.

Eventually (and which brings me to the reason for this little article), I finally came around to lurking through the Barber coin listings on eBay. Very dangerous, I know!

It started innocently enough with thoughts like "I'll just take a peak, but won't bid on anything."

Followed by "Hmmm, this one looks like it would fit in my collection REALLY nicely - I'll look up its value and watch that one (emphasis on the 'one' part), but I won't place any bids."

Which led (predictably) to further delusions like "Maybe I'll bid on this one, but I'll keep it low so if I get it, great, and if I don't, no big deal."

A bit more time passed, and now I was "watching" a whole slew of Barber listings from cradle to grave and the itch was growing to get one. "Watching" is a great little eBay feature whereby one can track listings you're interested in - up to 200 of them at a time - all the way to their closings, and very conveniently and easily - too easily.

My "watching" list was now up to five pages of ten listings each. I had another page or two titled "Bidding" that's automatically created in eBay whenever you place a bid. The "Bidding" item is there until the listing closes, and if you're not the successful bidder, eBay playfully taunts you by placing that listing in a third category page automatically generated titled "Didn't Win." I failed? Uh oh, the shame...

Now because of my previous experience as a seller, and as a bidder on other kinds of items, I knew how to analyze seller ratings and reputations, and by "watching" many listings I could now feel more confident in what I was seeing and discern the obvious patterns that seemed to determine success or failure for similar, otherwise very attractive and well photographed and presented/described coins.

(You learn fast to avoid those small, dark blurry photographed coins with sketchy descriptions). And pay attention to those with excellent sharp photographs and long, excellent seller ratings.

I've also noticed that uncertified circulated coins rarely go for *Coin World*

Trends (CWTs) prices – no matter how nice they look, or how well presented/photographed they are, whereas certified & slabbed Barbers (those well photographed and still attractive I mean) generate a lot of bidder confidence (reflected in many different bidders and numerous bids), and regularly go for considerably MORE than CWTs.

I've bought a few Barbers on eBay now, and can say that overall it's been a good experience.

Most sellers are honest, responsive and reputable, as the bad ones get figured out quickly, and disappear. It's still not as good as seeing the coin 'in the flesh' at a coin show, but I'm becoming a convert to acquiring at least some of my collection on eBay.

Maybe someday I'll learn to photograph coins well, and start selling off my duplicates and those coins supplanted with better examples, and those other coins I've lost interest in... Oh wait, this is where we came in - with my hoarded kit collection!

If it furthers the hobby and your enjoyment of collecting Barbers, then it's worth it.

But beware – eBay can become very addictive too!



BCCS “blind” Email List

The BCCS web service has the capability to send messages using a “Blind Carbon Copy” setting, which means everyone on the list gets the email, but nobody's email address is displayed. The advantages to having such a list include the ability to post last-minute BCCS get-togethers at regional shows and other types of Society communications, if needed, without having to wait for the next issue of the *Journal*. It is completely voluntary, and is open to members only. If you wish to be on this list, please send an email to: BCCS@BarberCoins.org and your name will be added. Your information will not be disclosed to anyone, and you will only receive email regarding BCCS business from the BCCS email account.

Barber Bits

I was surprised and quite pleased to receive the 2009 BCCS Literary Award. I've been a club member since the beginning, and I will try to contribute more frequently.

Please extend my thanks to the officers.

Dave
David W. Lange, BCCS #4



I am glad that members like my articles (as I have won prizes over the last few years for them). Too bad more of our members don't give it a try.

I like the idea of issuing a medal for our 20th anniversary as a club - in fact I still have the first silver medal that was issued almost 20 years ago.

Rich Dula, BCCS#224

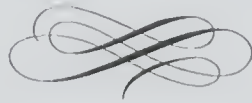


Dave Lawrence Barber Books now On-line at DLRC Website

John Feigenbaum is to be commended for continuing his father, David Lawrence's legacy of support for the coin collector. Thanks to John's generosity, all three of David Lawrence's Barber coin books - *The Complete Guide to Barber Dimes*, *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, and *The Complete Guide to Barber Halves*, as well as *The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* by David Lawrence & John Feigenbaum - are available at the David Lawrence Rare Coins free on-line library website: <http://www.stellacoinnews.com/>. Simply click on "Reference Books" and scroll down to the book title you want. Access is totally free, no membership required.

Barber Barter

Barber Barter is available as a service to any BCCS member at no cost. Its purpose is for trading Barber coins only. Ads are limited to 50 words.



BCCS Meeting at the ANA Convention in Boston

Saturday, August 14

9:00 a.m.

John B. Hynes Veterans Memorial Convention Center

Room to be announced



BCCS Journal Back Issues Discount for Members Only

As the Journal enters its 21st year in print, we are offering BCCS members the opportunity to obtain back issues at discounted savings. Unfortunately, of the 80 original issues, only 71 are available and several of them are in very limited supply.

You can order: 1 to 25 issues @ \$2.00 each
26 to 50 issues @ \$1.50 each
51 to 71 issues @ \$1.25 each

Please contact me by phone, mail or email if you are interested in purchasing one or several back issues. You can request specific ones or a certain number starting with the earliest available or with the most recent counting backward. Again, I stress there are very few of certain issues left so please act quickly as it will be first come, first serve.

1893-S Barber Half has Misleading Mintage

By Paul M. Green

On paper, Barber half dollars do not seem like such a tough collection. Especially if you do not include the 1892 micro O, you find that in lower grades there are only a couple dates priced at more than \$100 and a few more at more than \$50, but it does not seem likely that you will have any major problems putting together a set of lower-grade Barber half dollars.

You would probably assume the same in upper grades, except that the money you need to spend is significantly higher and there may be more trouble finding a few dates, but again the assumption is that they are all available. After all, Barber half dollars were not made at facilities like Dahlgren, Charlotte or even Carson City, where sometimes finding any remaining example in Mint State is nearly impossible. There are also not those ridiculously low mintages under 10,000 pieces.

With its 740,000 mintage, the 1893-S Barber half dollar does not jump out as being unusually tough. That mintage was low, but there were more than ten Barber half dollars with lower totals. Moreover, the half dollar had finished a stretch where from 1879-1890 none even had a mintage of 13,000 pieces.

If you look at those early Barber half dollars, including the 1893-S, there is a very obvious pattern. In G-4, there are four dates - not counting the 1892 micro O - that are at least \$100. They are the 1892-O, 1892-S, 1893-S and 1897-S. All other dates, including the lowest mintage dates, tend to be less than \$50. Of the four \$100 dates, only the 1892-S had a mintage over one million pieces. The clear suggestion is that early branch mint Barber half dollars are tougher than their mintages would suggest.

The 1893-S at \$140 in G-4 is the lowest price of the four with the most expensive being the 1892-O at \$285. The question is whether their scarcity is possible to verify. The New York Subway Hoard purchased by Littleton is a good indication.

The hoard which featured only key and semi-key dates was assembled beginning in the 1940s. While not scientific, it is one of the best indications we have of availability of key dates in circulation in the 1940s.

If we check the Barber half dollars in the hoard, we find there were ten examples of the 1897-S, fourteen of the 1892-O, just eight of the 1892-S and only six of the 1893-S. With other dates with lower mintages represented by more coins in the hoard, the indication is that the 1893-S is worth every cent of its current price and possibly much more.

The 1893-S jumps ahead of some of the other dates when you move into higher grades. It is currently priced at \$1,200 in MS-60 where it is still with a group of dates in the \$1,000-\$2,000 range, but in MS-65 at \$27,000, it is behind only the much lower mintage 1904-S in price.

If you examine major auctions and price listings, the number of Barber half dollars - especially better dates in top grades - tends to be small. The most regular offerings are usually Philadelphia proofs, while very few San Francisco dates are ever seen.

Barber half dollars currently seem to be in a quiet period, but the apparent supply suggests that with any sort of serious demand, many Barber halves might well rise seriously in price. In the case of the 1893-S, that possibility seems even greater, with all signs suggesting it is not available in any significant numbers and that it barely exists in upper grades.

Editor's note: The following chart gives a comparison of the prices quoted for the dates, mintmarks, and grades mentioned in Paul Green's Jan. 11, 2005 article and those given in the May 2010 Numismatic News "Coin Market."

January 2005 article	May 2010 "Coin Market"
1892-O in G-4 - \$285.00	\$310.00
1893-S in G-4 at \$140.00	\$165.00
in MS-60 - \$1,200.00	\$1,275.00
in MS-65 - \$27,000.00	\$25,000.00



1914-S Barber Quarter not Getting Respect

By Paul M. Green

Coin for coin, there is probably no tougher set in the 20th century than Barber quarters. There may be a couple other sets that are close but, if you really want a challenge, the Barber quarter is the perfect set to consider and no coin is better proof of that fact than the 1914-S.

Realistically, unless you happen to collect Barber quarters, there is a pretty good chance you have not even heard of the 1914-S.

When most think of Barber quarters, they tend to think of the well-known rarity, the 1901-S, which is now at \$5,750, and that is just in G-4. Back in the late 1990s it was just \$1,750, so this is not only an expensive coin, but one that has been increasing in price.

If the 1901-S is not the Barber quarter that comes quickly to mind, the other option is the 1913-S. The 1913-S is much less expensive, but then almost any coin of the past century is cheaper than the 1901-S. What the 1913-S has is a mintage that is hard to forget. Its 40,000 mintage makes it the lowest mintage non-gold coin released into regular circulation in the past century and that has to be taken seriously.

The 1914-S mintage of 264,000 is also not to be taken lightly. Among Barber quarters, that total puts it behind only the 1913-S, 1901-S and 1896-S.

Nor is the situation limited to Barber quarters, as that 264,000 total happens to be precisely the same mintage as the famous 1916-D Mercury dime, yet in G-4 the 1916-D Mercury dime is \$795 while the 1914-S Barber quarter is \$70.

Of course, there is a very different demand for the 1916-D Mercury than there is for the 1914-S Barber quarter, but that is still an awfully large price difference between two dates with identical mintages that were produced less than five years apart.

There are large price differences between the 1914-S and the other Barber quarters as well. One question is just how much tougher are those other dates, especially when you consider that the 1914-S might not have been heavily saved. There is good reason to suspect that, as why would anyone get excited about a 264,000 mintage quarter when just a year earlier a 40,000 piece mintage quarter was produced?

An interesting place to check are the figures of the New York Subway Hoard purchased by the Littleton Company years ago. The hoard was fascinating as it was assembled starting in the 1940s and included only better dates. In fact, it is surprising that the 1914-S was even one of the dates saved. If we check the hoard totals, we find that there were 40 examples of the 1914-S, compared to 20 examples of the 1913-S.

Of course, the 1913-S is \$1,000 in G-4 as opposed to \$70 for the 1914-S. When compared to the 1916-D dime, it was found a stunning 241 times as opposed to 40 for the identical mintage 1914-S, but that may be a case where dimes had a better sample in the change at the time.

We could conclude that classic dates like the 1913-S Barber quarter and 1916-D Mercury dime are overpriced, but that is not the case. They have stable price levels and have actually moved up in price by larger amounts than the 1914-S most years. The correct conclusion is that the 1914-S, despite its low mintage, is simply overlooked today. It may take time before that is reflected in prices, but for now, the 1914-S looks to be an excellent deal on a much tougher Barber quarter than many realize.

Editor's note: The following chart gives a comparison of the prices quoted for the dates, mintmarks, and grades mentioned in Paul Green's August 23, 2005 article and those given in the May 2010 Numismatic News "Coin Market."

August 2005 article	May 2010 "Coin Market"
1901-S in G-4 - \$5,750.00	\$6,250.00
1913-S in G-4 - \$1,000.00	\$1,850.00
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Barber Coin Collectors' Society

1. Promotes the writing and sharing of information on Barber coins to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series; for Society purposes, Barber coins are defined as primarily U.S. dimes, quarters and half dollars designed by Charles E. Barber, and minted from 1892 to 1916.
2. Gives Barber hobbyists an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interests.
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, society members and non-members alike.
4. Through group purchasing power, can offer its members discounts on numismatic materials relating especially to the collecting of Barber coins.
5. Provides members a means to trade their Barbers with other members, in an effort to upgrade or complete their collection.
6. Effectively lobbies numismatic shows and events to provide Barber exhibits and space for all Barber dealers to sell their merchandise.
7. Promotes the collecting of Barbers and the hobby in general to today's youngsters.
8. Offers benefit to all Barber collectors, whether they collect Barber dimes, quarters or halves, graded AG or MS65+.
9. Makes sure its members have a say in the organization.
10. Is a not-for-profit organization dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purpose.

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